

'They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this elime, the dearest of *herbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sand.*  
*SHERD.* *n. f.* [ycenans, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;  
 She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *shurd*. *Dryden.*  
*SHERIFF.* *n. f.* [ycygecepa, Saxon, from ycyre, a shire, and peve, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of English and of Scots  
 Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shakespeare.*  
 Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriff* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*  
 Now may'r and *shieves* all hudd'd and fatiate lay. *Pope.*

*SHERIFFALTY.* *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *sheriff*.  
*SHERIFFDOM.* *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *sheriff*.  
*SHERIFFSHIP.* *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *sheriff*.  
*SHERIFFWICK.* *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *sheriff*.

There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *sheriffs*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

*SHERIS.* *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.] A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and fetid, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare.*

Good *sherris* *fact* ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shak.*  
 See *SHERRIS*.

*SHIDE.* *n. f.* [from yceabin, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

*SHIELD.* *n. f.* [ycybo, Saxon.]  
 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight  
 With hearts more proof than *shields*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.  
 3. One that gives protection or security.

The Greeian honour, ornament, and *shield*,  
 High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

TO *SHIELD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To cover with a shield.  
 2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my fancies to let these hands obey my boiling blood,  
 They're apt enough to dislocate and tear  
 Thy flesh and bones: howe'er  
 A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,  
 To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,  
 And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.  
 Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet  
 soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit  
 to *shield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.  
 —God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shakespeare.*

TO *SHIELD.* *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obscure: *shitsu*,  
*Runick*, is to change.]

1. To change place.  
 Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to  
*shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it  
 was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Westward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.  
 If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a  
 continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think  
 long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.  
 She begs you just would turn you while the *shifts*. *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.  
 We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their  
 companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be  
 dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.  
 All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty,  
 yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by  
 their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.  
 Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in  
 cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

TO *SHIFT.* *v. a.*  
 1. To change; to alter.  
 It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the *shift*  
*shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;  
 Let us try some new expedient;  
*Shift* the scene for half an hour,  
 Time and place are in thy pow'r. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.  
 Pare fassron between the two St. Mary's days,  
 Or let or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tulser.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.  
 I *shifted* him away,  
 And laid good 'scuses on your easiness. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is  
 rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs,  
 when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep  
 them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in position.  
 Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the  
 sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at  
 pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind  
 Veers off, as oft the fleets and *shifts* her sail. *Milton.*

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;  
 Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden's Æn.*

To change, as cloaths.  
 I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action  
 hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

6. To dress in fresh cloaths.  
 As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience  
 to *shift* me. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

7. To *SHIFT* off. To defer; to put away by some expedient.  
 The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the  
 colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which  
 are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted* off, content with  
 vulgar expressions. *Dryden's Dufrenoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you  
 please, the traders will *shift* it off from their own gain. *Lake.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to  
*shift* off the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which sal-  
 vation is promised. *Rogers's Sermons.*

*SHIFT.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.  
 She redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other  
*shift* than to wade and go back; at that time seeming the  
 image of innocence against violence. *Shakespeare.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,  
 I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted,  
 and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the  
 water. *More's Antidote against Divinity.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*  
 How to regain my fever'd company,  
 Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,  
 To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we  
 make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but  
 they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our herbaries are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have  
 made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.  
 The very custom of seeking to particular aid and relief at  
 the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw  
 them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those  
 wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance  
 whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hobbes.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that  
 there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;  
 So true, that he was awkward at a trick;  
 For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.  
 Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?  
 Their swords less danger eary than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; elusory practice.  
 As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any  
*shifts*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands  
 of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hobbes.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and  
 wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and  
 practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they  
 borrow such subtilties and *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are  
 your discouragements: never seek for *shifts* and evasions from  
 worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it;  
 this your doom, if you decline it. *Saunders.*

5. A woman's linen.  
*SHIFTER.* *n. f.* [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man  
 of artifice.

I was such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,  
 Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

*SHIFTESS.* *adj.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting  
 means to act or live.

For

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the  
 great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished  
 with such clothing. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

*SHILLING.* *n. f.* [ycylling, Sax. and Erse; *schelling*, Dut.] A coin  
 of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called  
*scilling*, probably from *scillingus*, which the Romans used for  
 the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings*  
 made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a  
 legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of  
 king Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in  
 twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hun-  
 dred days. *Locke.*

*SHILL-I-SHALL-I.* A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? The  
 question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to  
 continue hesitating and protracting.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when  
 I make it, I keep it: I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say't,  
 I'll do it. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

*SHIN.* *adv.* [from *shyn*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.  
*SHIN.* *n. f.* [ycma, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of  
 the leg.

I brushed my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and  
 dagger. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by tha-  
 dowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacocks.*

His leg, then broke,  
 Had got a deputy of oak;  
 For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,  
 The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,  
 To know if any one's at home,  
 We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,  
 Ere he can find your foul's within. *Anonymous.*

TO *SHINE.* *v. n.* preterite *I shone*, I have shone; sometimes *I*  
*shined*, I have shined. [ycman, Saxon; *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to gladden; to  
 gleam.

To-day the French,  
 All cluquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,  
 Shone down the English; and to-morrow  
 Made Britain India: every man that stood,  
 Shew'd like a mine. *Shakespeare.*

True paradise inclos'd with shining rock.  
 We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shines*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,  
 And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.  
 The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,  
 When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
 And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!  
 The moon! the fun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakespeare.*

Two men stood by them in shining garments. *Lu. xxiv. 4.*  
 Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun is over-  
 cast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.  
 They are waxen fat, they *shine*. *Jer. v. 28.*

With their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different  
 arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.  
 So proud the *shined* in her princely state,  
 Looking to heaven; for earth she did disdain,  
 And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.  
 Of all th' enamel'd race, whose silv'ry wing  
 Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Springs,  
 Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,  
 Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.  
 If there come truth from them,  
 As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,  
 Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
 May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakespeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight  
 Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*  
 So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul  
*shines* out in every thing she acts or speaks;  
 While winning mildness and attractive smiles  
 Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,  
 Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

The reformation, in its first establishments, produced its  
 proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* in-  
 stances of virtue and morality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*  
 An humble servant to all human kind.  
 Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most  
 mens power to be agreeable. *Pope.*

7. To be propitious.  
 The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num. vi. 25.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.  
 The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the  
 fun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wisd. v. 6.*

Celestial light  
*Shine* inward, and the mind through all her powers  
 Irradiate. *Milton.*

*SHINE.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Fair weather.  
 Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and  
 rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve  
 him to very little purpose. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not un-  
 analogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.  
 He that has injured his eyes to that divine splendour, which  
 results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the  
 glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same  
 earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?  
 Fair op'ning to some court's propitious *shine*,  
 Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

*SHINNESS.* *n. f.* [from *shyn*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or  
 familiar.  
 An incurable *shinness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly  
 ever seen in Flanders, because the Winter forces the breeders  
 there to house and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but ex-  
 treme *shinness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the  
 price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbutnot.*

*SHINGLE.* *n. f.* [yc'indel, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses.  
 The best to leave, is the most useful for pales, laths,  
*shingles*, and waincoat. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*SHINGLES.* *n. f.* Wants singul. [singulum, Latin; *zonia maribus*,  
 Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round  
 the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a slender  
 diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious  
 drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

*SHINY.* *adj.* [from *shyn*.] Bright; splendid; luminous.  
 When Aldoboran was mounted high,  
 Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chain,  
 One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fa. Queen.*

The night  
 Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle  
 By th' second hour o' th' morn. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,  
 Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day,  
 For absent friends we were alarm'd to fear. *Dryden.*

*SHIP.* [ycip, ycep, Saxon; *schip*, Dutch.] A termination  
 noting quality or adjunct, as *loveliness*; or office, as *steward-  
 ship*.

*SHIP.* *n. f.* [ycip, Saxon; *schippen*, Dutch.] A ship may be  
 defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea  
 with sails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe  
 Turn back, and fly like *ships* before the wind. *Shak. H. VI.*

There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight per-  
 sons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff,  
 who made aboard our *ship*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ships* loaded with victuals were burnt, and some  
 of the men saved by their shipboats. *Knox.*

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,  
 Who freights a *ship* to venture on the seas,  
 With one frail interposing plank to save  
 From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Instead of a *ship*, he should levy upon his country such a  
 sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the  
 navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ship-money*,  
 by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand  
 pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ship*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more  
 judiciously. *Addison.*

TO *SHIP.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To put into a ship.  
 My father at the road  
 Expects my coming, there to see me *shipp'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The emperor, *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down  
 the river. *Knox's Tizl. of the Turk.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of  
 Cilicia, and *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was  
 by sea transported to Pelusium. *Knox.*

A breeze from shore began to blow,  
 The sailors *ship* their oars, and cease to row;  
 Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails  
 Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To transport in a ship.  
 Andronicus, would thou wert *shipt* to hell,  
 Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakespeare.*

The